

## JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

## SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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TRIAL WHICH ACCUSES "THE PROSECUTORS"

The trial against a group of Garibaldini at Lucca is being postponed for few days, until the beginning of November, in order to collect some more proofs. Italian authorities and politicians of reactionary parties are intending to use this trial to stir and deteriorate still more relations with Yugoslavia and condemn the liberation struggle of Italian anti-Fascists against the German occupier and local Fascists in the course of the Second World War.

The trial at Lucca, whose next session is now being prepared and new trials which are now on the horizon against former partisans in Italy, remind us of the old, well-known, dangerous roads of imperialism which brought Italy and the Italian people in the past war to a position not least enviable.

We talked to Aldo Plaine "Valerio", former commissar and Vittorio Iuri "Marco", former commander of GAP /Gruppi Azioni Partizani/, both on the bill of indictment who are to be tried in contumacia. They both are underlining the following: the purpose of the trial is to deny and evince as crimes all glorious traditions and struggle of the anti-Fascist forces in this part of Italy, to influence the public opinion in Italy against Yugoslavia and to justify the campaign which is to-day being conducted against good neighbourly relations between Italy and Yugoslavia. "According to the logic of this trial whose aim is to prove the "betrayal of fatherland" because of co-operation and common fight of Italian and Yugoslav partisans -says Aldo Plaine - the Italian authorities therefore have also to conduct trials against those Italians and their groups which have supported the Anglo-American Armies to overthrow Fascism".

Anti-Fascist forces in Furlania, whose fight at the beginning consisted in illegal work, in collecting informations about the enemy, in underground actions and in gathering arms and food for partisans, was becoming bigger and stronger. Especially after the surrender of Italy partisan movement spreaded. Sudden flow of new forces into the GAP, as well as the fact that Germans were on their track, induced them to withdraw from Videma to its vicinity where they had strong support and to carry out more extensive operations. The units of GAP co-operating and fighting with the Italian division "Natzione", which was a constituent part of our Ninth Corps, carried out a series of successful operations against Germans and Fascists, liquidated many Fascist, attacked militia posts, killed many Germans, blew up trains, destroyed bridges and communications, and carried out one of their most significant operation when they entered Videm, held by Germans on the 7th of February 1945, liberating the prison and set free about 150 anti-Fascists sentenced to death.

The followers of the reactionary parties, having seen the sudden growth of democratic anti Fascist forces who were side by side with Garibaldini, and in order to maintain and strengthen their positions formed illegal Osoppi's groups and brigades, which have taken the form of anti-Fascist democratic forces before the Allies and the people, but in fact they were German and Fascist collaborators.

In the big German offensive, said Vittorio Iuri, in September 1944, Osoppi's groups were formed. Approved For Release 2002/08/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R010400040012-8

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units alone. Some units of Osoppi joined the German organization "Tot" and the best members of Osoppi came over to Garibaldini and continued fighting.

From the Osoppist spy under the nickname of Wolf, who was thrown in among Garibaldini and whom they later on disguised, it was established by his examination that some leaders of Osoppi, following the break down of the Staff in the German offensive, have been in prison only for few days at Videma, and that the leaders of Osoppi with the conspirant names of "Mario", "Bola", "Paolo", "Verdi" and "Don Lino" as well as the representative of the clergy were holding meetings at the cinema "Oneon" with the Secretary of the Fascist Party at Videma, the German Commandant at Videma Kitz Muller and others.

However, the Osoppist and other collaborators and accomplices of Fascism are not being tried to-day, but the movement which fought for the free and democratic Italy, the movement which lost hundreds of lives.

From the GAP partisan group of the commissar Aldo Plaine alone, beside those who fell in the battle, 26 were hanged by Germans, 54 anti-Fascists were shot, while the "Natizone" division had many hundred casualties.

The Court at Lucca wants with the trial of Italian partisans and its movement to revive again those methods which the history has condemned.

/Signed M.Petrovic/

BCRBA, 3 November 1951



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SOME OF THE TRADESMEN IN BELGRADE ARE DISMISSING THEIR APPRENTICES  
AND WORKERS WHO HAVE SEVERAL CHILDREN

After the institution of the Decree on Craftsmen's Services and Products, some of the craftsmen are unjustly dismissing their workers who have several children and apprentices who have been with them for more than one year. Thus, for example, Alija Gafur, a shoemaker from No. 5 Palmoticeva Street, has without any reason dismissed Radoslav Sekulic who had been learning trade in his shop.

Ilija Bajic, a carpenter from the Fifth Ward, has done a similar thing. We are informed by the City Inspectorate of Trades that this man has dismissed one of his workers, a father of two children, because allegedly it is impossible for him to give them compensation in ready cash for the loss of food coupons--and it is known that he does good business and is making money.

Such arbitrary action of some of the tradesmen who are without reason dismissing their workers and apprentices occurs in almost all the city wards of Belgrade. However, the Labour Inspectorates of the wards are not intervening in time and are not protecting the workers because they are not much interested in the matter. For example, the Labour Inspectorate of the Fifth City Ward has not even known that Bajic had dismissed a worker who had been in his employ for a long time.

(POLITIKA - 3rd November, 1951)

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NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN BELGRADE PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS TO  
DR. RIBAR  
(Belgrade, 3rd November)

The President of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY, Dr. Ivan Ribar, received today the credentials from the newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, Sir Ivo Mallet.

On the occasion of presenting his credentials, the British Ambassador, Sir Mallet, said in part that the foreign policy of his government is based upon the preservation of peace, respect for independence of other nations, elevation of welfare by honest distribution of natural wealth and industrial products and establishment of the rule of justice in international relations within the framework of the UN. Upon the basis of this policy and comradeship, said Ambassador Sir Mallet, cordial relations have been established between our two countries during the last two wars, and the people of the United Kingdom follow with sympathy the struggle fought by Yugoslavia for her independence and welfare. Mentioning the firm ties between the peoples and government of Great Britain and Yugoslavia, Ambassador Sir Mallet, in conclusion, expressed the hope that these ties would be maintained and strengthened and that his efforts will always be directed towards that aim.

Accepting the credentials, the President of the Praesidium, Dr. Ivan Ribar, said that the good and friendly relations between the peoples of our two countries have especially found support in the struggle against the common enemy during the two world wars and then in the postwar efforts to preserve peace in the world. The Government of the FPRY, being guided in its policy by the principles of preservation of peace in the world, equality among the peoples, peaceful solution of controversial questions, extension of aid to the underdeveloped countries and respect for human rights, esteems the efforts made by the British Government for the realisation of the principles which constitute the basis of the UN. The Government and peoples of the FPRY, said President Dr. Ribar, especially esteem the aid which the Government of Great Britain has extended to the FPRY in its struggle against aggression and for the preservation of its independence. The Government and peoples of Yugoslavia follow with sympathies the successes achieved by Great Britain in her struggle for progress, particularly the successes achieved in the social field.

Present at the ceremony of presenting the credentials were Mile Peruncic, Secretary of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY, Dr. Joze Vilfan, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs and Dr. Sloven Smolaka, Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief of the Protocol Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On behalf of the British Embassy, the following were present: Messrs. A. D. Wilson, Counsellor of the British Embassy; Commander H. F. Robertson-Aikman, Naval Attache; Colonel G. R. G. Bird, Military Attache; Colonel D. A. Garner, Air Attache; T. A. K. Elliott, Second Secretary; and J. D. Priestman, Third Secretary of the British Embassy. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 4th November, 1951)

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NEW DELIVERIES OF AMERICAN AID TO THE FPRY

During the past month several vessels arrived at the port of Rijeka bringing goods procured from the aid which the Government of the USA granted to us on two occasions in the amount of \$29,800,000. Among other, the following goods have arrived: 19,875 tons of coke, 317 tons of woolen cloth, 140 tons of tinplate, 45 tons of cellulose waste and 2,123 tons of raw cotton. The SS HRVATSKA is expected to arrive in the course of a few days carrying a cargo of 4,133 tons of cotton.

Large quantities of raw hides, cotton yarn, various raw material, crude oil, lubricating oils, coke, pharmaceutical raw materials and medicines, various medicaments, etc. should arrive during November.

On the basis of the aid from the Government of the USA, goods have already been ordered to the value of \$46,000,000; while goods representing a value of about \$20,000,000 have been imported. (Tanjung)

(BORBA - 4th November, 1951)

BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES DEPRIVED OF THEIR MANDATES  
(Sofia, 3rd November)

The Bulgarian Assembly has today deprived of immunity as People's Deputies the former Minister for Communal Affairs, Petar Kamenev, the former Minister of Agriculture and former member of the CP Bulgaria, Titko Cernokolov, and the People's Deputies Stefan Svetozaref and Nikolo Pavlov. Kamenev, Svetozaref and Pavlov were not long ago excluded from the membership of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and accused of carrying out "factional activities"; while Cernokolov was recently accused of "hostile activities and breaking up of working cooperatives."

(BORBA - 4th November, 1951)

UNICEF DELEGATION VISITS OSIJEK AND ZUPANJA  
(Osijek, 3rd November)

The members of the UNICEF Program Committee, headed by the President of the Committee Mr. August Lind and accompanied by the Assistant President of the FPRY Cabinet Council for Public Health and Social Politics Gustav Vlahov, today visited Osijek where they inspected the first powdered milk factory which has been built with UNICEF's aid. On that occasion the members of the committee expressed to the workers and experts their satisfaction with the good organisation of work and successful development of production.

In the afternoon the members of the committee visited the construction site of the new powdered milk factory in Zupanja, the building of which is also being helped by UNICEF and which will be put into operation next year. (Tanjung)

(BORBA - 4th November, 1951)

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ENVOY MISA PAVICEVIC HAS LEFT FOR ARGENTINA

The new Yugoslav Envoy to Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, Misa Pavcevic, left last night for Buenos Aires. He was seen off at the station by the Ministers Plenipotentiary Dr. Sloven Smodlaka and Jaksa Petric. The Argentine Envoy to the FPRY, Mr. Francisco Javier Canosa, was also present with the staff of the Argentine Legation.

(BORBA - 4th November, 1951)

SENTENCES PASSED ON FORGERS OF REVENUE STAMPS AND CASH COUPONS  
(Zagreb, 3rd November)

The Zagreb Circuit Court today pronounced sentences on 18 forgers of cash coupons, industrial coupons and revenue stamps.

The chief culprit, Hugo Gasparevic, received 20 years' strict confinement and confiscation of his property. His accomplices, Filip Gorupc received only 18 years' strict confinement; Josip Gasparevic, 12 years'; Stevo Trgovcevic, 6 years'; Maria Trgovcevic, 5 years' and Franjo Levicnik, 5 years' and the others received sentences ranging from two months to one year.

The Public Prosecutor did not agree with the sentences because in his opinion they are too mild. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 4th November, 1951)

DELEGATION OF SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH ARRIVES IN LONDON  
(London, 3rd November)

After its visit to America, the Delegation of the Serbian Orthodox Church has arrived in London and it will spend a week in Great Britain as guests of the Head of the Anglican Church, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The delegation is composed of Bishop German, Chief Secretary of the Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church, and Professor Dusan Glumac, Dean of the Theological School of the Belgrade University. On behalf of the Archbishop of Canterbury the delegation was met at the airport by Dr. Vodams, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Anglican Church. During its stay in Great Britain, the delegation will, among other, visit various churches and institutions and conduct talks with representatives of the Anglican Church on the possibilities of a closer cooperation between the Anglican Church and the Serbian Orthodox Church.

(BORBA - 4th November, 1951)

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THOSE PEOPLE WHO HAVE OPTED FOR ITALY AND LEFT YUGOSLAVIA ARE LIVING  
A HARD LIFE IN ITALY  
(Rome, 3rd November, 1951)

The mouthpiece of the Association of the Italians from Venezia Giulia who have opted for Italy and left Yugoslavia, Difesa Adriatica, in its latest issue carries a longish report on the life of the refugees from Venezia Giulia and of the people who have opted for Italy and left Yugoslavia and are now living in camps in Italy. The paper writes that 360 refugees live in a camp built by the British authorities during the Second World War as Guard Houses. The camp is situated in the Province of Pisa. It is surrounded by barbed wire and only the inmates can enter. The Italian refugees who have spent four years in this camp have lost every perspective of a peaceful life. The aid which the Italian Government gives is insufficient to maintain existence, so the refugees are resorting to contraband and other unpermissible and suspicious work. They have not been able to find employment in factories (which even without them are surrounded with large numbers of unemployed people), and they are gradually becoming incapable of doing any productive work.

(BORBA - 4th November, 1951)

ELECTION PROGRAM OF THE "KORUSKA KMETSKE GOSPODARSKA SVEZA"

(Vienna, 3rd November)

In connection with the election for the Peasant Chamber, which will be held this month, the papers of the Carinthian Slovenes Slovenacki Vesnik and Koruska Kronika carry the election program of the "Koruska Kmetska Gospodarska Sveza" (Peasant Union of Carinthia). It is said in the program that for ten years now Carinthia has been divided into a better (northern) part and a poorer (southern) part. This division has inflicted inestimable damage to the Slovene regions. For this reason, the Slovene peasants demand equal rights and duties for all and equal aid to all who need aid.

(BORBA - 4th November, 1951)

INDUSTRIAL COUPONS AND CASH ALLOWANCES FOR APPRENTICES

Until this month the apprentices have been getting their industrial and food coupons through their schools. From now on the parents will receive industrial coupons and cash allowance in lieu of food coupons also for their children apprentices through their institutions.

We have been informed by the Ration Card Direction that industrial coupons and cash allowance in lieu of food coupons will in this way be given for the children who are attending schools, to pensioners, disabled war veterans, military and other invalids as well as people enjoying various benefits and other social aid who are not employed and in accordance with the regulations are entitled to these. These persons will get industrial coupons and cash allowance in lieu of food coupons also for their children who are attending schools and for themselves through the Associations, through the organisation of the People's Front or through the organisations which hitherto have been issuing to them industrial and food coupons.

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(BORBA - 4th November, 1951)

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PROTESTS OF FORMER PARTISANS FROM ISTRIA, GORIZIA AND SLOVENIA  
AGAINST THE TRIAL AT LUCCA

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of FPRY receives every day protests from former partisans and those who took part in People's Liberation Struggle in Istria, Slovenia and Gorizia, in which dissatisfaction is expressed for the trial of former soldiers of the Garibaldi brigade "Natizone" at Lucca. These protests are stressing that the trial of former partisans, who co-operated with the units of the Ninth Corps of the Yugoslav Army, represents in fact hostile action towards Yugoslavia and means the violation of the Peace Treaty with Italy.

In the protest of the furniture factory "Edvard Kardelj" at Nova Gorica it is said that the trial of former soldiers of the brigade "Natizone" means the violation of basic democratic principles and irreverence of solemn aims of the People's Liberation Struggle. The protest emphasizes that Italian authorities with this trial wish to create anti-Yugoslav feelings among the Italian people and to show the Yugoslav Nations as conquerors.

Railway workers at Gorica sent a telegramme from the meeting in which they condemn the act of Italian authorities towards former partisans and fighters against Fascism and protest against the trial which is organized against former Italian partisans.

BORBA, 4 November 1951

PROTEST OF THE LIBERATION FRONT CONCERNING THE CENSUS IN ZONE A

Representatives of the Slovenian political groups in Trieste protested to the Anglo-American military Government for the way in which the census in the Anglo-American zone is carried out. They informed the representatives of the Anglo-American military Government that in the questionnaires there is no column about the nationality, that there are no Slovenes among the census organs and that various irregularities occurred which are detrimental to the Slovene population. In many cases these organs are not giving instructions in Slovene language or are giving in Italian only because their names are being Italianized.

BORBA, 4 November 1951

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INITIAL BUT IMPORTANT SUCCESSES

The Decision of the Federal Government concerning the distribution of foreign exchange to exporters has incited agricultural producers to discover articles in which we have surpluses and which are in demand on markets abroad. For a short time many agricultural and peasant working cooperatives have affirmed themselves as very solid exporters.

First experiences show that the cooperatives can get money for many of their products and receive important sums in foreign exchange for buying machinery abroad, agricultural implements and mass consumption goods. The peasant working cooperative "Jerko Ivancic" from Splitina very short time received 600 dollars for exports to Western Germany and 1,000 dollars and 16,500 shillings for exported products to Austria. The cooperative will buy with this money agricultural machinery and implements while a part of the money is reserved for buying mass consumption commodities.

Possibilities for export are discovering now also those peasant working cooperatives who believed that they had nothing to export and that they were working at a loss. One of these has for example exported 500 square meters of burning wood and has received sufficient foreign exchange to buy the most needed agricultural implements and even mass consumption commodities.

Many peasant working cooperatives are exporting large quantities of plums both fresh and dried. They are satisfied with the trade conditions and will import mainly machinery and goods of mass consumption. The peasant working cooperatives from the Posavo-Tamnava District are exporting dried plums, hitherto 80 tons have been exported and another 100 tons of dried plums are under processing.

Mechanisation Funds and some more active Cooperative Unions have contributed to the increase of interest in export. The Mechanisation Fund in Smederevska Palanka has bought this summer large quantities of plums and grapes and has exported them abroad. For the foreign exchange obtained it will buy a harrow, two tractors and some other agricultural implements. The Mechanisation Fund in Gornji Milanovac is also very active in export.

The peasant working cooperative at Lusanj by Slavonski Brod have dug earth from their own mine which is suitable for making paint. They have manufactured 70,000 kilogrammes of paint and have sold it abroad. They have the intention to buy machinery for their "mine" and mechanise it.

In our country can be found many articles which could be sold well abroad. The export of processed gut is a very profitable business, and for 1,000 meters of gut one can get more money than for 5 tons of wheat. In this line a great deal is done in some regions of our country. Montenegro exported this article this year and received about 5 million dinars. Kosovo and Metohija are now following Montenegro's example where the advantage of exporting this article has been taken seriously.

The export of killed rabbits is also very profitable. The enterprise "Vaida" from Zagreb sells all to the Vienna markets and there exists every possibility that the commercial ties will spread further.

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Continuous strivings for the discovery of new export articles and the struggle to keep-up the good reputation of the exported goods abroad has already borne fruit and important successes obtained in this direction. In a relatively short period of time our exporting agricultural and peasant working cooperatives have gained the reputation of solid exporters. In this they were greatly helped by the Agricultural Unions which are experienced in trade. The District Union of agricultural cooperatives in Gruza is the best in the country. Its distilleries and drying installations impress all visitors. The District Union of agricultural cooperatives at Lazarevac is also one of the best in the country. In picking, sorting and packing of fruit and in the first place plums it is the best in inner Serbia.

( BORBA, November 5, 1951 ) .

#### INCREASE OF DAILY ALLOWANCES FOR OFFICIAL JOURNEYS.

According to the new Decision of the Federal Minister of Finance daily allowances for official journeys have been increased as follows:

##### I.

a). First category officials and part-time employees with a salary greater than 6,000 dinars - 500.- dinars.

b). Second category officials, workers at work in groups VII X and part-time employees with a salary greater than 4,500 to 6,000 dinars - 430.- dinars.

c). Third and Fourth category of officials, other workers and apprentices in economy and part-time employees with salary up to 4,500 dinars - 350.- dinars.

##### II.

Daily allowances for official journeys provided under I/ of this Decision have been increased as follows :

a). Official journeys to Belgrade, Zagreb, Rijeka, Ljubljana and Sarajevo - by 15 % .

b). Official journeys to Dubrovnik, Celje, Maribor, Jesenice, Mostar, Titograd, Skoplje, and Novi Sad - by 10%.

This Decision comes into force on November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1951 .

( Tanjug ) .

( BORBA, November 4<sup>th</sup>, 1951 ) .



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UNICEF IS TO CONTINUE ITS AID PROGRAM IN YUGOSLAVIA

The UNICEF Program Committee members who are on a visit in our country yesterday held a conference with the representatives of both domestic and foreign press. They were interviewed in connection with UNICEF activity in Yugoslavia and the world in general.

At the beginning of the conference, Mr. August Lind, the Chairman to the Program Committee, expressed his gratitude to the Government of Yugoslavia for having availed the delegation an opportunity of investigating the execution of the UNICEF program in Yugoslavia. He then briefly referred to the UNICEF activities. Immediately following the end of war, UNICEF undertook action for aid in food granted to children, especially in those countries which greatly suffered during the war. An allocation of ten million dollars was granted to Yugoslav children, while Yugoslavia in its turn contributed 22,500,000 dollars to UNICEF. Later on UNICEF did not solely concentrate on the solution of acute problems in various countries, but also on a number of activities of a more permanent effect. In Yugoslavia, for example, UNICEF program therefore also included the care for milk production. At Osijek a powdered milk factory has as a result already been erected, while another one is under construction at Zupanja. In addition to this a larger number of stations for the pasteurization of milk were also built. Nine thousand dollars have in all been invested in this project. Apart from this UNICEF aid includes consignments of raw materials which are primarily used for the manufacture of shoes and clothing for children.

Mr. Lind then spoke about the completion of health protection program of UNICEF regarding our country.

In reply to a question concerning future aid to be granted to Yugoslavia by UNICEF, Mr. Lind stated that UNICEF is to continue to give help of a more permanent value which can be useful to more than one generation. However, everything will still depend upon monetary means available, which also means upon contributions made by the UNICEF member countries. The execution of this aid in various countries will further depend upon the amount of contributions made by those appropriate countries to the effect of erecting buildings, for example, because their share is twice as big as UNICEF aid on an average.

Eighteen thousand children have so far received help through UNICEF, but, according to estimates, 35 million children are short-ly due also to be given aid throughout the whole world. Mr. Lind further emphasised that the spirit of international collaboration inspiring the work of UNICEF indicated that aid can be offered to children in all those countries where aid is needed, and it is up to them to see that aid is distributed in the best way and in accordance with their own requirements.

Mr. Maurice Peight, the Director of the UNICEF Executive Committee, then stated in reply to one of the questions put, that no contributions to UNICEF have so far been given by the Soviet Union, although it is one of the member countries. As regards other East-European countries, they have been giving their contributions and the aid program of this international organization is being carried out in those countries.

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Mr. Peight then said that this was his fourth visit to Yugoslavia, and that on each occasion he could witness that the situation in the country has constantly been improved, as well as that numerous objectives were underway.

Mrs Helen Glassie, the Chief of UNICEF Mission in Yugoslavia, then replied several questions concerning mutual collaboration between the organs of UNICEF and the Yugoslav authorities. She stated that she as well as the members of the Program Committee delegation were completely satisfied with the execution of UNICEF aid in our country. She also declared that there was a steady constructive co-operation between UNICEF and our Government.

Mrs Adelaide Sinclair, the Chairman to the Executive Committee, stressed that the Executive Committee was very much concerned about Yugoslavia, so that it would attempt to offer as big as possible aid to our country, but that everything will depend upon the amount of means available. In conclusion Mrs Sinclair said that the members of this delegation were especially honoured by their visit to Marshal Tito which made a very strong impression upon all of them.

At the end of this conference Gustav Vlahov, Assistant to the Chairman of the Council of Public Health and Social Welfare of the Government of the FPRY, expressed his thanks to the members of the UNICEF Program Committee for having paid a visit to our country acquainting themselves with the realization of the UNICEF program in our country. He further emphasised that our Government is to strive for as successful as possible completion of the program.

(BORBA, November 5, 1951)

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IN CARINTHIA: MEMORIAL DAY FOR FALLEN PARTISANS

(Vienna, 4th November)

The day before yesterday the population of Slovene-Carinthia commemorated the death of those partisans who fell in the struggle against Fascism. The graves of the dead soldiers in Carinthia were decorated with wreaths and flowers. There were especially beautiful decorations on the graves of partisans at Zelezná Kapla where Franz Pastorek, the first Commandant of the 1st Carinthian Battalion was killed and on the grave of 50 partisans in Velikova and on graves in Sent Lenarta and Sent Jakobu. The graves of the partisans were visited and decorated with the wreaths by representatives of the Council of Former Partisans of Slovene Carinthia. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 5th November, 1951).

BORIS KIDRIC RECEIVES AMERICAN CONGRESSMAN

Boris Kidric, President of the Economic Council, received Mr. Abraham Ribicoff, a member of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the United States Congress, on the 2nd November. Mr. Ribicoff was passing through Yugoslavia. The day before yesterday he received the Minister of Finance Milentije Popovic. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 5th November, 1951).

JOSE DEL BARIO, SPANISH ANTI-FASCIST, LEAVES BELGRADE

Last night Jose del Bario, former member of the Politburo of the CC of the Spanish Communist Party and Raouir Leandro, General Secretary of the Federal Republic of the Party, left on the Simplon for Paris. The Spanish visitors, who took part in the Peace Assembly at Zagreb, were seen off at Belgrade station by Major-General Vojislav Todorovic, Colonel Mirko Horvat, representatives of the Association of Former Yugoslav Volunteers in the Spanish Republican War and Velimir Stojnic, President of the Federation of Fighters of the People's War of Liberation of Yugoslavia.

(BORBA - 5th November, 1951).

HELP FROM SLOVENIAN IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Ljubljana, 4th November)

In the course of this year Slovenian immigrants living in the United States have sent to Slovenia through their organisation, the Slovene-American People's Council, goods to the value of about 50,000 dollars. The shipments consisted chiefly of drugs, food and literature. Last week large quantities of penicillin, streptomycin and aureomycin arrived in Slovenia. These drugs will be at the disposal of the Slovene Health Council. Recently a large number of technical books and papers also arrived.

in Yugoslavia  
Emigration centres have also sent this year to various countries where 350,000 Slovene emigrants are living books to the value of 600,000 dinars. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 5th November, 1951).

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POSTAL TRAFFIC IN SERBIA IS LESS IN SOME PLACES BU MORE IN OTHERS

In the first days, after putting the new postal tariff into effect, the postal traffic dropped considerably. The following data show the extent of decrease of traffic in our post offices and telegraphs and telephone calls.

Thus, for the post office Belgrade I, the number of posted letters on November 1 shows a decrease of 847 from the number of that kind of letters that have been posted on October 1, while the decrease of registered mail amounts to 125. On the contrary, the number of registered mail on the post office Belgrade II rose from 1,320 on October 1 to 2,050 on November 1. The number of interurban telephone calls in this post office amounted only to 4 on November 1 and to 2 on November 2. The number of forwarded letters from the post offices Belgrade I and II was 3,768 and 12,352 respectively on October 1 and 2,529 and 7,000 respectively on November 1.

That is the situation in Belgrade. But, in spite of the fact that the total postal traffic in Serbia shows a considerable decrease, in some places it remained the same. And not only that, but in Sabac, for example, the number of forwarded letters on November 1 exceeds that of October 1 by 84 and the corresponding increase in post cards and cheque deposits amounts to 200 and 34 respectively. Similar situation prevails at Kragujevac where postal traffic for all kinds of postages has been increased. Thus, in comparison with number of interurbans telephone calls, parcels and registered mail sent on October 1, there is an increase amounting to 36, 30 and 20 respectively on November 1.

These statistical data are not portraying truly the postal traffic because the postal traffic in Serbia on October 31 has been abnormally high due to the forthcoming increase of postal rates on the following day. As an illustration of this, we will quote that the number of letters received by the post office Belgrade II amounted to 21,400 on October 31 or twice as much as regularly. The number of registered mail sent by this post office on that day exceeded that of October 1 by 901. We will also mention that the number of parcels delivered for despatch to the post office Belgrade I on October 31 exceeded that of October 1 by 322. It is evident then that the postal traffic had to decrease after a few days.

One must bear in mind, however, that the former traffic has been much too high because of cheap tariffs. Thus, availing themselves of low postal rates, persons sent parcels even without necessity for doing so. We refer here particularly to those who sent parcels with vegetables or other foodstuffs of small importance even to the most remote parts of the country which have not been lacking them. Speculators too, availed themselves of low postal tariffs and sent parcels with goods for which they should have otherwise gone and paid their railway fare. Postal service for such purposes will undoubtedly be used now much less than before.

( BORBA, November 5, 1951. )

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HELP FROM ENGLAND: 1,000 TONS OF COCONUT OIL ARE ARRIVING IN  
YUGOSLAVIA

Of the 4 million pounds sterling aid promised to our country by the Government of Great Britain we have so far received goods to the value of 3,820,000 pounds sterling. Most of this has been in the form of textile raw materials, raw hides, rubber, coconut oil, drugs, etc. Further quantities of these articles, valued at 860,000 pounds sterling are already on their way to our country.

The vessel "Iron Mary" is expected daily with about 1,000 tons of coconut oil.

(BORBA - 5th November, 1951).